

# GUÍA INSTALACIÓN DOCKER LINUX UBUNTU

## 1 INSTALACIÓN CLIENTE DOCKER

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/>

1. Set up Docker's `apt` repository.

```
# Add Docker's official GPG key:
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl
sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings
sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc
sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc

# Add the repository to Apt sources:
echo \
  "deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc] https://download.do
$(. /etc/os-release && echo "${UBUNTU_CODENAME:-$VERSION_CODENAME}") stable" | \
  sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
sudo apt-get update
```

2. Install the Docker packages.

Latest   Specific version

To install the latest version, run:

```
$ sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plug
```

3. Verify that the installation is successful by running the `hello-world` image:

```
$ sudo docker run hello-world
```

## 2 descargamos desktop deb

<https://docs.docker.com/desktop/setup/install/linux/ubuntu/>

# Install Docker Desktop

Recommended approach to install Docker Desktop on Ubuntu:

1. Set up Docker's package repository. See step one of [Install using the apt repository](#).
2. Download the latest [DEB package](#). For checksums, see the [Release notes](#).
3. Install the package with apt as follows:

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install ./docker-desktop-amd64.deb
```

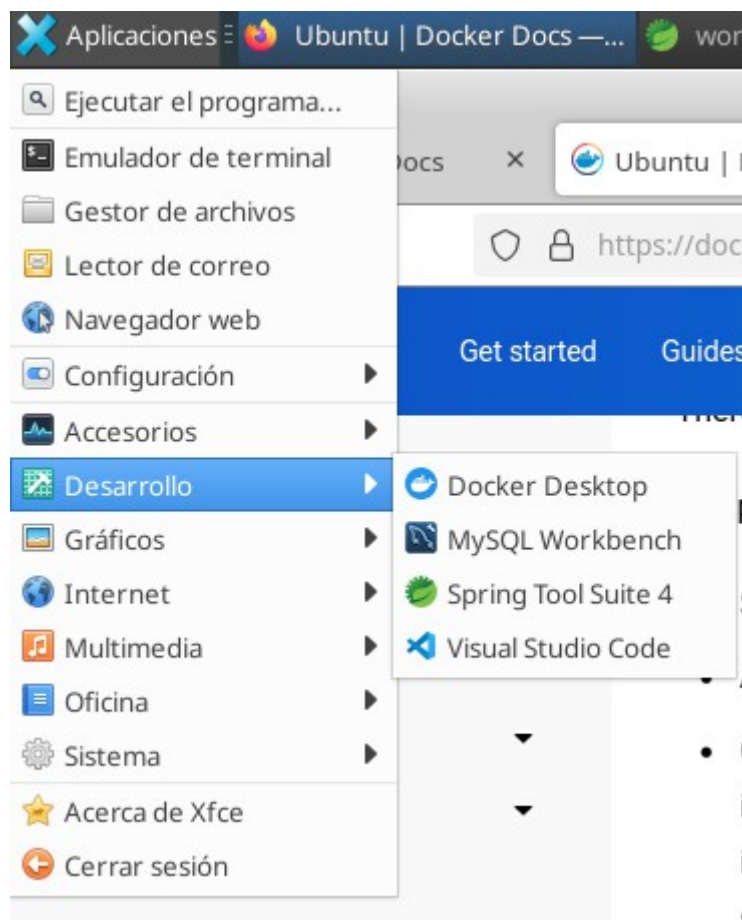
## Note

At the end of the installation process, `apt` displays an error due to installing a downloaded package. You can ignore this error message.

```
N: Download is performed unsandboxed as root, as file '/home/user/Downloads/docker-desktop.deb' c
```

By default, Docker Desktop is installed at `/opt/docker-desktop`.

al finalizar este paso, debemos tener acceso al icono en el escritorio



### 3 al lanzar el cliente desktop aviso de virtualización

```
<er Compose version v2.29.1

docker --version
<er version 27.1.1, build 6312585

docker version
ant:
rsion:      23.0.5
I version:  1.42
version:    go1.21.12
.>
```

✓ [Request changes](#)

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**Virtualization support**

User access to `/dev/kvm` must be ensured, see <https://docs.docker.com/desktop/install/linux-install/#kvm-virtualization-support>

checking UserCanAccessDevKVM: user must be added to the `kvm` group to access the `kvm` device, see <https://docs.docker.com/desktop/install/linux-install/#kvm->

[Read our policy for uploaded diagnostic data](#)

[Gather diagnostics](#)

[Quit](#)

able Docker Desktop to start on sign in, from  
ign in to your computer.

actively, open a terminal and run:

```
systemctl --user enable docker-desktop
```

ip Docker Desktop, select the Docker menu icon to open the Docker menu and select **Quit Docker Desktop**.

actively, open a terminal and run:

visitamos la página

y seguimos las instrucciones

### Note

Docker does not provide support for running Docker Desktop for Linux in nested virtualization scenarios. We recommend that you run Docker Desktop for Linux natively on supported distributions.

## KVM virtualization support

Docker Desktop runs a VM that requires [KVM support](#).

The `kvm` module should load automatically if the host has virtualization support. To load the module manually, run:

```
$ modprobe kvm
```

Depending on the processor of the host machine, the corresponding module must be loaded:

```
$ modprobe kvm_intel # Intel processors
```

```
$ modprobe kvm_amd # AMD processors
```

If the above commands fail, you can view the diagnostics by running:

```
$ kvm-ok
```

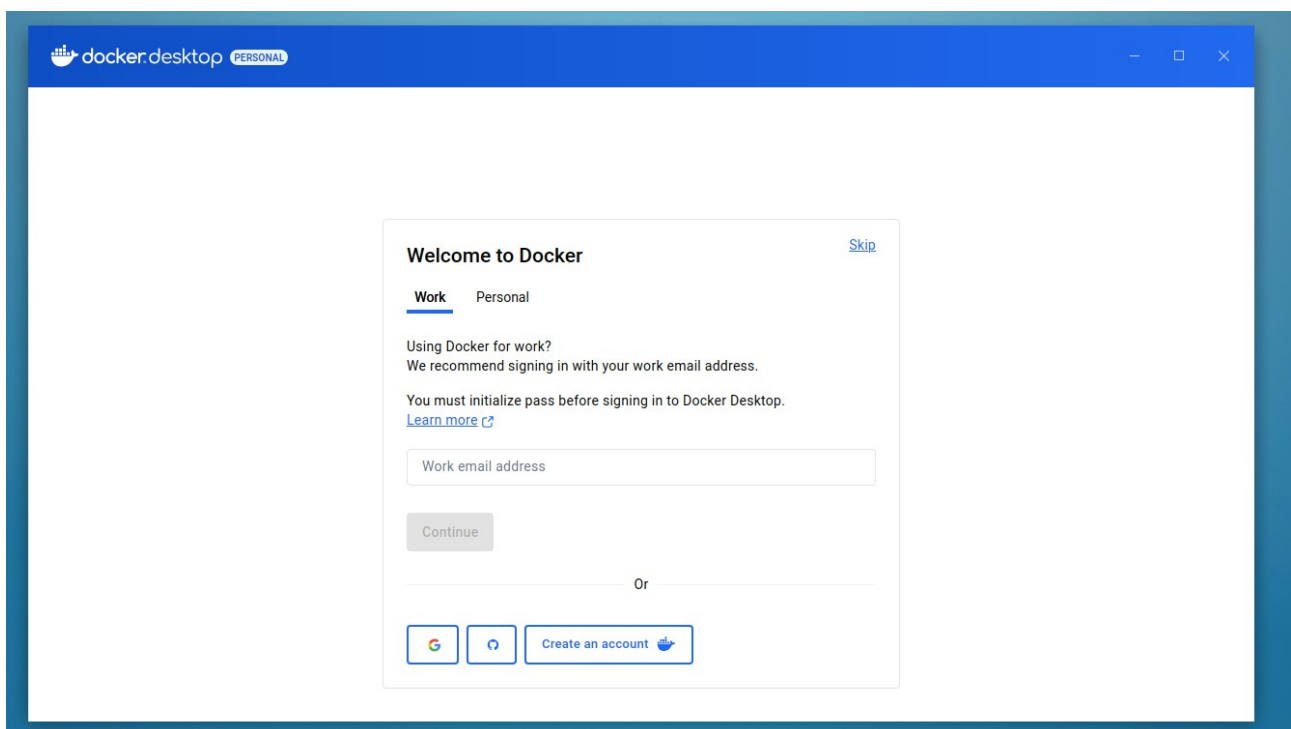
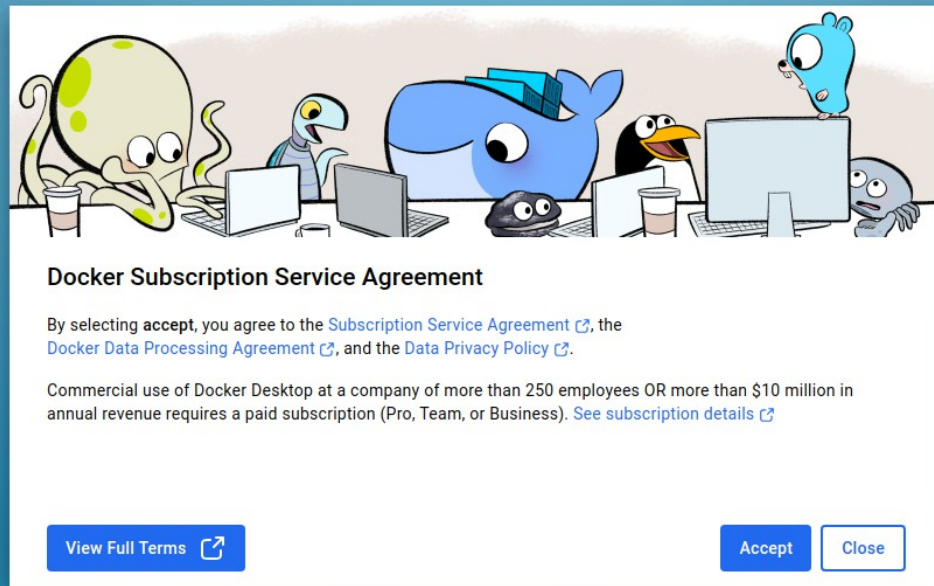
To check if the KVM modules are enabled, run:

```
$ lsmod | grep kvm
kvm_amd          167936  0
ccp              126976  1 kvm_amd
kvm             1089536  1 kvm_amd
```

por último, hacemos reinicio

sudo reboot

4 por último, realizmos el registro para la autenticación



antes de crear la cuenta, visitamos las instrucciones de inicialización pass

<https://docs.docker.com/desktop/setup/sign-in/#credentials-management-for-linux-users>

ejecutamos este comando

`gpg --generate-key`

y no generamos contraseñ para el fichero de claves ni para la clave (le damos a intro y saltamos)

Introducimos un correo, que será nuestro Docker ID

You can initialize pass by using a gpg key. To generate a gpg key, run:

```
$ gpg --generate-key
```

The following is an example similar to what you see once you run the previous command:

```
...
GnuPG needs to construct a user ID to identify your key.

Real name: Molly
Email address: molly@example.com
You selected this USER-ID:
    "Molly <molly@example.com>"

Change (N)ame, (E)mail, or (O)key/(Q)uit? 0
...
pubrsa3072 2022-03-31 [SC] [expires: 2024-03-30]
<generated gpg-id public key>
uid          Molly <molly@example.com>
subrsa3072   2022-03-31 [E] [expires: 2024-03-30]
```

To initialize `pass`, run the following command using the public key generated from the previous command:

```
$ pass init <your_generated_gpg-id_public_key>
```

volvemos la ventana de bienvenida y completamos el proceso de registro como en una web normal

completo el proceso de registro con el id elegido  
y se abre la ventana de Docker Desktop autenticado

